

The Intelligencer.

Office: Nos. 25 and 27 Fourteenth Street.

The Broad-Ax newspaper has been removed from Wheeling, Preston county, to Newburg, in order to supply "a long felt want among her people."

Work is commenced on the White Sulphur Grand Hotel, which is to be one of the largest in the United States, making the accommodations ample for two thousand guests.

Of 1,241 convicts in the Tennessee penitentiary, but 68 have good educations and 920 have no education at all. Opponents of compulsory education can paste this in their hats and smoke it.

Judge Black's railroad letter is likely to be discussed with interest by the coming West Virginia legislature, to ascertain its bearings on the Senatorial election. The candidates would do well to read up on that letter.

That a large part of the cotton crop of Arkansas, Louisiana, Texas and Mississippi, and of the Texas cotton crop, remains gathered, is thought to be due not wholly to the bad weather, but partly to the scarcity of labor and to the unusually large acreage and abundance of the yield.

The Proposed Road to the Coke Field. ARTHURSON, Wash. Co., Pa., Dec. 14. Baltimore Intelligencer.

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We fear that our correspondent does not comprehend the purpose of the proposed road, as far as Wheeling is particularly concerned in it. It is to secure an independent road to the coke fields, and not simply a road that might shorten the distance a few miles and yet be dependent on two other roads for its connections. Its value would be seriously jeopardized by the arrangement proposed by our correspondent. It would be the creature of circumstances and adverse interests at both ends.

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The point of general interest in the above paragraph calculated to attract attention is this, that if under their charters the Georgia railroads had the power to charge five cents per mile, where did the commissioners get the power to reduce it to one? And if railroad commissioners in Georgia can exercise such power why cannot commissioners be appointed in all the States to exercise the same powers. Is it under the reserved and inalienable right of the people to regulate railroads, brought to light in Judge Black's recent letter, that such commissioners can be appointed?

We have received a pamphlet copy of the minutes of the Thirty-fourth West Virginia Annual Conference of the M. E. Church. It is a pamphlet of seventy pages, and was published at the New Dominion office at Morgantown, and is creditable to the workmanship of that establishment. The pamphlet contains a great deal of valuable statistical matter, among other things a line of biography in regard to each member of the Conference. There were seventy-eight present at the session at Huntington in October last.

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"ON TO OKLAHOMA."

Condition of Things Among Capt. Payne's Colonists.

CALDWELL, Kas., December 15.—The soldiers and settlers remained in camp to-day. Lieutenant Wood arrived with two companies of Cavalry from Oklahoma and the soldiers presented a formidable appearance. Capt. Payne received numerous letters from colonists at different places, offering to come immediately, if necessary. Couriers are in from the western counties, where the people are said to be literally starving. They report whole counties ready to move as soon as they return and say the word.

The settlers say that they will await news from Dr. Wilson, who has gone to the west before they make another move. They have a lawful right to go, and it is an outrage that they are restrained. They surround every new comer or visitor and quote the law, constitution and the fact that each member was a constitutional law.

The opinion of Broadhead, Kram and Phillips, the Committee of St. Louis lawyers, who reported the lands subject to settlement, is relied on by the settlers to maintain their position. There are no colonists among the settlers, but every other one is a Major or Captain.

A mass meeting of citizens presided over by Mayor Meagher, was held at the school house to-night. Speeches were made by Capt. Payne, Geo. Jackson and Major Blos, explaining the situation. Resolutions were adopted endorsing a movement to settle the lands and asking the President to order troops to accompany the settlers to Oklahoma as an escort.

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CONGRESSIONAL.

Interesting Discussions in both Houses Yesterday.

A Remarkable Speech on Education by Brown, of Georgia.

Senator Vest goes out of his way to Mention "That old Scoundrel, John Brown."

The Army Appropriation Bill the Text for Some Eloquence in the House.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, December 15.—Senate bills introduced and referred:

By Mr. Hill, of Colorado: For the retirement of the small legal tender notes.

By Mr. Pendleton: To regulate the civil service of the United States and to promote the efficiency thereof. Also a bill to prohibit Federal officers, claimants and contractors from making or receiving assessments or contributions for political purposes.

Mr. Call offered a resolution instructing the judiciary committee to inquire into and report upon the alleged abuse of power by the U. S. Courts. Laid on the table, to be called up by Mr. Call hereafter.

The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill devoting part of the proceeds of the sale of public lands to public education, and Mr. Barnside, its introducer, advocated it. He was followed by Mr. Morrill also in support of the bill.

AN ABLE AND LIBERAL SPEECH.

Senator Brown followed Mr. Morrill in support of the bill. He pointed out the fact that the bill was introduced from Washington to Garfield, had been of poor parentage, and had by their thirst for knowledge and industry worked their way to the top. Doubtless thousands of men of equal capacity with those had remained mute and inglorious through the absolute impossibility of overcoming unfavorable circumstances and obtaining the necessary education to lift them above the mass. It was wise to devote a part of the proceeds of the sale of public lands to public education, and he was subsequently repudiated. He deserved pay for the services rendered to a legally organized Legislature.

Mr. Ingalls asked why the Democratic party did not allow Mr. Lowell to make a speech in the Territorial expense fund. It was rejected by the proper officer.

Mr. Harris, of Tennessee, said the refusal to pay the claims was because the work was not completed until after the expiration of the session at Harper's Ferry. This was why the claims had remained unpaid.

Mr. Vest referred to the remark of Mr. Ingalls that the case was based on the code of Missouri. No answer was made to this, which the Senator did not propose to revive the questions of that terrible period. Slavery was dead, and he had no wish to bring it to life again, but he could not refrain since the subject had been brought up. He was sure that the people would not be deceived by the Plymouth Church and other pillars of God and morality, headed by that old scoundrel John Brown, who afterwards easily exonerated himself by the aid of Harper's Ferry, were responsible for much of the violence of that unfortunate time. He did not propose to quietly hear the people of Missouri charged with projecting the slavery states in Kansas.

Mr. Morrill said that the bill was introduced by the National Union and should be paid for his clerical work.

MR. INGALLS DEFENSE OF JOHN BROWN.

Mr. Ingalls, responding to Mr. Vest, said he did not propose at this period of the Nation's history to enter on a vindication of John Brown. John Brown was executed as a traitor on the scaffold of the gallows, and he did not propose to flag that he laid down at Harper's Ferry, and bore it in triumph through four years of war, to Appomattox Court House. John Brown was about four years ahead of his time, and he was not to be judged by the standards of the present. It required but a very few years after his death for the Nation to occupy the platform on which he stood.

Mr. Ingalls did not intend to be drawn into any controversy with the gentleman from Missouri on this subject. He had simply stated that the laws of Missouri formed the basis of the case in question, being changed or supplemented in such respects as to fit them for the peculiar state of society desired to be established in Kansas.

He continued to argue against the validity of Lowe's claim on its own merits.

Mr. Harris, of Tennessee, summed up the evidence before the Committee on Military Affairs. He believed there was no evidence to show that either of the small European powers, could enter with impunity.

Mr. Hill opposed the amendment, and said that he relied upon the judgment of the gentleman from Virginia, the President of the Senate, and the second to that of no man in the United States. He could not agree with the Speaker that there was no danger of war. Within the last three years there had been a great deal of talk about Spain, and a Spanish war had then undergone repairs in New York harbor was, by an unworthy trick, detained there, that is if newspaper reports are to be relied on. A coal barge had been taken in a mysterious way from the dock, so it was impossible for the Spanish vessel to get out for many days.

Mr. Robeson came to the defense of the Navy Department, and stated, amid laughter, that there was no mystery about it. The coal barge sprang a leak and sunk. Mr. Calkins argued against the amendment, and suggested that the modern and effective method of defending seaports was the torpedo system.

Mr. Speed argued on the authority of Gen. Grant that what was needed was not more extensive fortifications but more powerful ordnance.

Finally the discussion closed and the amendment was rejected—yeas 80, nays 90.

Other amendments by Reagan, Fort and Ellis were all either rejected or laid out. The committee then rose and reported a bill to the House and it passed.

Mr. Gibson (La.), from the Committee on Education, reported a bill appropriating \$1,800,000 for the improvement of the Mississippi river, to be expended by and under the direction of the Secretary of War in accordance with the recommendations, plans, specifications and estimates, and taken and approved by the Mississippi river commission. Ordered printed and recommitted. Adjourned.

REVENUE MEN TO GO WITH THEIR GUNS.

ATLANTA, Ga., December 15.—In view of the recent shooting of Collector Wilson and other outrages by moonshiners, all the Collectors South have orders to make no raids without their carbines and a sufficient force to protect them from these outlaws. Several of the participants in the Red Oak affair have confessed that an organized conspiracy was on foot to murder the revenue officers found in that neighborhood.

Got to Speak Out.

COLUMBUS, December 15.—The State Grange to-day adopted a resolution that hereafter all candidates for public office seeking the support of grangers should be requested to publicly express their sentiments upon railway corporations and their relation to the people.

HOME AND ABROAD

Peace Must Be Preserved in Ireland by Force—The Writ of Habeas Corpus to Be Suspended.

LONDON, December 15.—The Government has definitely agreed upon a programme regarding special powers for the maintenance of law in Ireland. The suspension of the writ of habeas corpus constitutes an important part thereof, and this will be proclaimed immediately upon the convocation of Parliament.

It is rumored that four hundred thousand armed Irishmen are nightly drilling in different districts, and that Mr. Foster is in possession of full information regarding all their movements. Yet this may be only one of the numerous canards which are daily reported to the Government by its so-called detectives.

The reaction of sympathy with Ireland, recently introduced in the United States House of Representatives, are severely criticized here as ill-timed and a serious breach of international etiquette.

Several persons in correspondence in reference to opposing any radical reform of the Irish law. It is believed the House of Lords will reject the Commons bill, and this will probably bring about a dissolution of the Government. For this reason Gladstone is making concessions to prevent any threatened rupture of the Cabinet and at the same time to secure the cohesion of the Liberal element. Much agitation prevails in the political circles.

The Cabinet yesterday elaborated the details of the coercive measures to be put in force in Ireland. It is doubtful whether the Cabinet can be much longer held together on account of the adoption of these measures, though their decision is reported as unanimous. Every member of the Parliament has been asked to give his view of the Irish question to the Minister and many have complied with the request. Mr. Holmes, Liberal member of Parliament, in an address, concluded that the Cabinet should not be allowed to proceed with the measures, but that the Government should lead to English law reform. Mr. Brand, Speaker of the House of Commons, speaking on the same subject, thought the business would lead to co-operation between English and American farmers.

Postmaster General Fawcett, speaking to the Constituents at Hackney, expressed the conviction that the national government, over which Gladstone presides, will not be terrorized into making unconstitutional concessions nor provoked into a departure from the policy of non-interference with the Irish land bill is subject of consideration by a current series of cabinet councils, and the ministry hope the measure will be ready to submit to the House to-day. When Parliament opens it will be neither a small and temporary compromise nor a revolutionary scheme.

A LAND LORD BULLDOZER.

A Thorough Job of Boycotting Inaugurated Against an English Resident of County Cork.

LONDON, December 15.—Mr. Benie Jones, an Englishman, and a large land owner, residing at Lisselane, County Cork, writes to the Times that he has expended £25,000 on the improvement of his property and has hitherto enjoyed good relations with his tenants, but because he refuses to accept Griffith's valuation his tenants have been deterred by threats from paying their rent.

He is threatened that his grave will be dug opposite his door. His laborers are compelled to leave him and none dare buy his produce, because when it is sent to market it is surrounded by a howling mob. A correspondent of the Times, at Cork, says that when Jones on Tuesday, tried to ship eight large head of cattle and sheep to Bristol for sale, a number of large ships informed the Steamer Company they would cease their dealing with it if the cargo were shipped, and the company consequently refused to take cattle, as also did the Clyde Shipping company. Finally the drovers refused to tend the cattle, which, after straying through the streets, were finally taken by the police to the Great Southern Railroad and that company forwarded them to Dublin by train, in spite of the efforts of the Boycotting to prevent the company from supplying the train.

Mr. Jones is unpopular among the Irish writers in Dublin, and the police are at the disposal of the public works, and the house is guarded at night. A seizure of the lodge is expected.

When Jones' cattle arrived at Dublin they were treated the same way as was the case with the cattle at Lisselane. An attempt will be made to-day to ship the cattle to Glasgow or Liverpool. If that fails, Jones' agent will telegraph for instructions whether the cattle shall be conveyed to Bristol by way of the Great Southern or the Great Northern Railway, and the police are guarding the cattle.

LAW PROCEEDINGS A FARE.

DUBLIN, December 15.—At the Cork Assizes, John Power, one of the party of armed men, who forcibly entered a house from which the tenants had been evicted, near Travree, County Kerry, in the night of the 10th inst., was found guilty of the offence, a bailiff, has been acquitted, although identified by the prosecutor.

The trial of Healy and Walsh for intimidating farmer Manning, commenced in the Cork Assizes to-day. The prisoners pleaded not guilty. The court room was crowded.

Manning, the farmer, who it was alleged was intimidated, denied the deposition put in by the prosecution, in which he stated that Healy and Walsh threatened him with death. He was neither threatened nor afraid.

The jury after an hour's deliberation acquitted Healy and Walsh. Farnell, Davitt and Dillon, received letters threatening them with death.

A great popular demonstration took place to-night, to celebrate the victory of Healy and Walsh, who addressed a large crowd in front of their hotel. Healy declared that the result of the trial was a victory in Dublin in the acquittal of Farnell.

The Pope's View.

LONDON, December 15.—A correspondent at Rome says that he gathered from a conversation he had with a high official of the Vatican that the agitation in Ireland receives scant sympathy from the Vatican.

The Holy See, while sympathizing with the Irish in their distress, deprecates the violence and compromising their cause.

The officials seemed particularly suspicious of the constance of the agitation received from America, and expressed the conviction that it was chiefly fostered by returned emigrants from America imbued with revolutionary ideas.